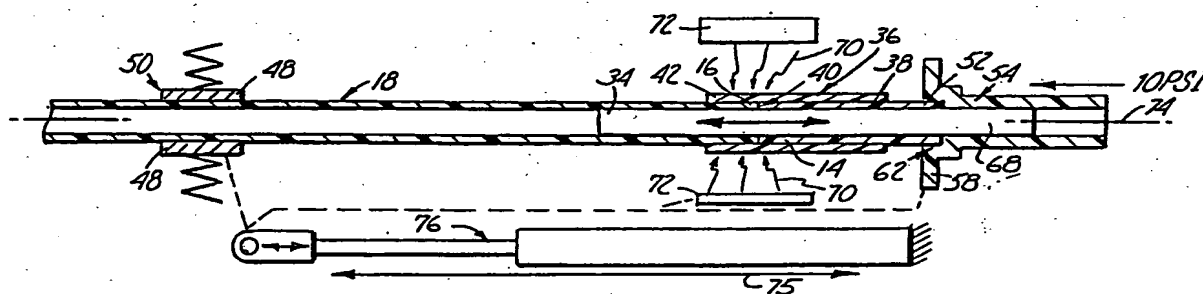


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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/08064 (22) International Filing Date: 29 October 1991 (29.10.91) (30) Priority data: 606,090 31 October 1990 (31.10.90) US</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent).</p>
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR FORMING A GUIDE CATHETER TIP BOND



(57) Abstract

A method for forming a guide catheter (10) with a deformable tip includes setting a mating distal end (16) of a tubular member (18) against a mating proximal end (14) of a soft, deformable tip (12) to form a butt joint (40). The butt joint (40) is then softened to render the mating proximal and distal ends of the deformable tip (12) and tubular member (18) flowable. The tubular member (18) and the deformable tip (12) are then oscillated along a longitudinal axis (74) such that the materials of the mating proximal and distal ends flow into one another creating a connection zone. The connection zone then solidifies to form a lap joint tip bond (20) that securely fastens the deformable tip (12) to the tubular member (18).

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⁺ Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

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METHOD FOR FORMING A GUIDE CATHETER TIP BONDBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of angioplasty. In particular, the present invention is a method for forming a guide catheter with a deformable tip.

Angioplasty has gained wide acceptance in recent years as an efficient and effective method for treating various types of vascular diseases. In particular, angioplasty is widely used for opening stenosis in the coronary arteries, although it is also used for treatment of stenosis in other parts of the vascular system.

The most widely used form of angioplasty makes use of a guide catheter positioned within the vascular system of a patient. The distal end of the guide catheter is inserted into the femoral artery located in the groin of the patient and is pushed distally up through the vascular system until the distal end of the guide catheter is located in the ostium of the coronary artery. The proximal end of the guide catheter protrudes outside of the patient's body to provide an entryway for subsequent insertion of additional angioplasty devices. The additional angioplasty devices includes dilatation catheters such as non-over-the-wire and over-the-wire balloon catheters.

Methods for forming catheters having soft, deformable tips are generally known. United States Patent No. 4,551,292 to Fletcher et al. discloses one such method. Catheter stock is first ground down to form a frusto conical end portion. Next, the tapered end of the catheter stock is inserted into a suitable mold and a plastic, that is softer than catheter stock,

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is added to the mold to create a softer end portion on the catheter stock. The end portion of the catheter is then ground away and a forming tool is used to form a bulbous end on the end portion of the catheter. The resulting connection exhibits very little surface area contact between the catheter stock and the end portion.

It is evident that there is a continuing need for improved methods for forming guide catheters with deformable tips. Specifically, a method for forming a guide catheter with a deformable tip is needed that creates a lap joint tip bond exhibiting a large amount of surface area contact between the mating proximal end of the soft, deformable tip and the mating distal end of the main tubular member that makes up the guide catheter.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a method of coupling a deformable first shaft member to a second shaft member by forming a high surface area connection zone between the first and second members. To form the connection zone, a mating proximal end of the deformable first shaft member is set against a mating distal end of the second shaft member to form a butt joint. The butt joint is then softened to render the mating proximal and distal ends of the first and second shaft members flowable. While the mating ends are in a flowable state, the first and second shaft members are oscillated longitudinally along an axis defined by the longitudinal extent of the first and second shaft members. The oscillating motion causes the mating proximal end and mating distal end to flow into one another, thereby forming a connection zone. The connection zone is then allowed to solidify. This method results in a

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solidified connection zone with a large amount of surface area contact between the first and second shaft members. This large amount of surface area contact creates a bond that firmly couples the deformable first shaft member to the second shaft member.

5 In application, the first shaft member is a soft, tubular, deformable tip and the second shaft member is a thermoplastic, tubular member. The method of the present invention is used to secure the deformable tip to the tubular member to form a guide catheter with a deformable tip on its distal end.

10 In practice, a rigid mandrel is inserted through the deformable tip such that a portion of the mandrel extends past the mating proximal end of the deformable tip. Next, a sleeve member is slid over the tip so that a first section of the sleeve member extends about the mating proximal end. The mating distal end of the tubular member is then set against the proximal end of the deformable tip to thereby form the butt joint.

15 In this position, a second section of the sleeve member extends about the mating distal end of the tubular member, and the portion of the mandrel that extends past the mating proximal end of the tip is received within the mating distal end of the tubular member.

20 The tubular member is secured by a clamp member against movement relative to the deformable tip and heat from a heat source is applied to the deformable tip and tubular member to soften the mating proximal and distal ends at the butt joint. While heat is applied to the butt joint, the deformable tip is continuously forced against the tubular member by way of a pressure member to maintain contact between the mating proximal and distal ends. Softening of the butt joint renders

25 30

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the mating proximal end of the deformable tip and the mating distal end of the tubular member flowable.

In one embodiment, the butt joint is heated for 45 seconds at a temperature 430°F while the pressure member maintains 10 p.s.i. of pressure against the deformable tip. The mandrel and the sleeve member prevent the mating proximal and distal ends from bulging radially during softening of the butt joint.

Next, the tubular member and the deformable tip are longitudinally oscillated such that the mating distal and proximal ends flow into one another. In one embodiment, the tubular member and deformable tip are oscillated for a period of three seconds. This procedure causes the formation of a lap joint (i.e., connection zone) wherein the mating proximal end of the deformable tip forms a tapered apex that extends proximally, and wherein the mating distal end of the tubular member forms a V-shaped groove that widens distally.

After the oscillation, the clamp is disengaged from the tubular member, thereby releasing the tubular member and the pressure member is disengaged from the deformable tip, thereby removing the pressure at the tip. The lap joint is then allowed to solidify (i.e., cure) by cooling at room temperature. Alternatively, solidification of the lap joint can be hastened by immersing the lap joint in an alcohol bath or by the use of a circulating air cooler.

This method of forming a guide catheter with a deformable tip is relatively uncomplicated. The method of the present invention produces a lap joint tip bond exhibiting a large amount of surface area contact between the mating distal end of the tubular member and

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the mating proximal end of the deformable tip that make up the guide catheter. This large amount of surface area contact creates an extremely strong bond.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a guide catheter with a deformable tip bonded thereto in accordance with the method for forming a lap joint tip bond of the present invention, with some parts broken away to illustrate the lap joint tip bond.

10 FIG. 2 is a greatly enlarged perspective view of the lap joint tip bond shown in FIG. 1 with the components shown exploded for clarity only.

15 FIG. 3 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a mandrel inserted within the deformable tip and a sleeve member with the mandrel shown in full for clarity.

 FIG. 4 is a diagrammatic sectional view similar to FIG. 3 showing the sleeve member positioned over the deformable tip and mandrel with a catheter member spaced therefrom.

20 FIG. 5 is a diagrammatic sectional view similar to FIG. 4 with the catheter member positioned within the sleeve and abutting the deformable tip.

25 FIG. 6 is a diagrammatic sectional view similar to FIG. 5 with the catheter member positioned within a clamping device and the deformable tip abutting a pressure member.

 FIG. 7 is a perspective view showing the particulars of the pressure member shown in FIG. 6.

30 FIG. 8 is a diagrammatic sectional view similar to FIG. 6 showing the catheter member clamped in position with pressure being applied to the deformable tip by the pressure member and heat being applied to the abutting ends of the catheter member and the deformable

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tip.

FIG. 9 is a diagrammatic sectional view similar showing oscillation of the arrangement of FIG. 8 in accordance with the method for forming a lap joint tip bond of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a cooling bath apparatus that may be used to increase the rate of curing of the lap joint tip bond formed by the method of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of a circulating air cooler that may alternately be used to increase the rate of curing of the lap joint tip bond formed by the method of the present invention.

While the above identified drawing figures set forth a preferred embodiment, other embodiments of the present invention are also contemplated, as noted in the discussion. In all cases, this disclosure presents illustrated embodiments of the present invention by way of representation and not limitation. It should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art which fall within the scope and spirit of the principles of this invention. It should be noted that the figures have not been drawn to scale as it has been necessary to enlarge certain portions for clarity. In addition, the use of such relational terms as left/right, upper/lower, horizontal/vertical, etc. are used herein for reference purposes only and are not intended to be limiting features of the invention disclosed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A distal end of a guide catheter 10 formed in accordance with the method of the present invention is illustrated generally in FIGS. 1 and 2. The guide

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catheter 10 includes a first shaft member, such as a soft thermoplastic or elastomeric, tubular, deformable tip 12 coupled at its mating proximal end 14 to a mating distal end 16 of a second shaft member, such as a thermoplastic or elastomeric, tubular member 18 (only a portion of which is shown in FIG. 1). The deformable tip 12 is coupled to the tubular member 18 by way of a connection zone, such as a lap joint tip bond 20.

The method of forming a guide catheter with a deformable tip in accordance with the present invention produces the lap joint tip bond 20, wherein the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12 forms a tapered apex 22 that extends proximally, and the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18 forms a V-shaped groove 24 that widens distally (see FIG. 2). A partial butt joint 26 forms between a flat edge portion 28 of the mating proximal end 14 and a flat edge section 30 of the mating distal end 16 due to a coating of lubricous material 31, such as TEFLON, on an inner wall of the tubular member 18. The lap joint tip bond 20 occurs as a blending of the materials from which the deformable tip 12 and tubular member 18 are formed.

The lap joint tip bond 20 as illustrated in FIG. 1 has been formed in accordance with the method of the present invention. FIG. 2 is provided only for clarity and illustrates the lap joint tip bond 20 in an exploded condition. It is to be understood that the shape of the mating proximal 14 of the deformable tip 12 and the shape of the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18 shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 is produced only after the method of the present invention has been carried out.

The method for forming the lap joint tip bond

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20 is illustrated in FIGS. 3-6, 8 and 9. As shown in FIG. 3, a rigid mandrel 32 is first inserted through the deformable tip 12 such that a first portion 34 of the mandrel 32 extends past the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12. Next, as seen in FIG. 4, a sleeve member 36 is slid over the deformable tip 12 so that a first section 38 of the sleeve member 36 extends about the mating proximal end 14. As seen in FIG. 5, the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18 is then set (i.e., abutted) against the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12 to thereby form a butt joint 40. In this position, a second section 42 of the sleeve member 36 extends about the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18, and the portion 34 of the mandrel 32 that extends past the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12 is received within the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18.

As is apparent from FIGS. 3 and 4, at the start of the method of the present invention, the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12 has a first flat end edge 44 and the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18 has a second flat end edge 46. The sleeve member 36 and the mandrel 32 are sized to snugly receive or be snugly received, respectively, by the deformable tip 12 and tubular member 18.

Next, as seen in FIG. 6, the combination of the tubular member 18, deformable tip 12, mandrel 32 and sleeve member 36 is inserted between the clamp members 48 of a clamping device 50 such that the tubular member 18 is positioned between the clamp members 48. A distal end 52 of the deformable tip 12 is received by a pressure member 54. As best seen in FIG. 7, the pressure member 54 includes a through opening 56

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extending from a proximal end 58 to a distal end 60 of the pressure member 54. The proximal end 58 includes a pressure ledge 62 defined by a circular bottom wall 64 and a circumferential side wall 66. As seen in FIG. 6, the pressure ledge 62 is configured to receive the distal end 52 of the deformable tip 12, while the through opening 56 is configured to slidably receive a second portion 68 of the mandrel 32.

Next, as seen in FIG. 8, the clamp members 48 of the clamping device 50 are engaged with the tubular member 18 to secure the tubular member 18 against movement relative to the deformable tip 12. Heat (as represented by the wavy arrows 70) from a heat source 72 is applied to the deformable tip 12 and tubular member 18 to soften the mating proximal and distal ends 14 and 16 at the butt joint 40. Approximately two thirds of the heat from the heat source 72 is directed to the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18, while the remaining one third of the heat is directed to the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12. This is done because the material used to form the tubular member 18 is stiffer than the material used to form the deformable tip 12. Therefore, more heat is required to soften the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18 than is required to soften the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12.

While heat is applied to the butt joint 40, the deformable tip 12 is continuously forced against the tubular member 18 by way of pressure exerted by the pressure member 54 (see FIG. 8). The pressure is exerted along a longitudinal axis 74 formed by the deformable tip 12 and tubular member 18. The pressure of the pressure member 54 maintains contact between the

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5 mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12 and the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18. The heat from the heat source 72 and the pressure from the pressure member 54 act to soften the butt joint 40 and render the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12 and the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18 flowable.

10 Heat is applied to the butt joint 40 for a sufficient period of time to soften the butt joint 40. In one embodiment, the tubular member 18 and deformable tip 12 are both formed of polyether block amide and a radiopaque compound, except that the material of the deformable tip 12 has a lower durometer than the material of the tubular member 18. In other words, the 15 tubular member 18 is stiffer than the deformable tip 12. In addition to the different durometers, the tubular member 18 also includes the coating of lubricous material 31 while the deformable tip 12 has no such coating. In one embodiment, the tubular member 18 has 20 a durometer of 66 while the deformable tip 12 has a durometer of 37 and the butt joint 40 is heated by the heat source 72 for 45 seconds at a temperature 430°F while the pressure member 54 maintains 10 p.s.i. of pressure against the distal end 52 of the deformable tip 25 12. The mandrel 32 and the sleeve member 44 prevent the mating proximal and distal ends 14 and 16 from bulging radially during softening of the butt joint 40.

30 After the butt joint 40 is sufficiently heated and while maintaining the heat and pressure, the tubular member 18, the deformable tip 12, the mandrel 32, the sleeve member 44, the clamping device 50, and the pressure member 54 are all oscillated (as represented by the double headed arrow 75) relative to the heat source

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72 along the longitudinal axis 74 by a piston and cylinder device 76 (see FIG. 9). The longitudinal oscillation causes the softened mating proximal and distal ends 14 and 16 to flow into one another. In one embodiment, the tubular member 18 and the deformable tip 12 are oscillated for a period of three seconds. This procedure causes the formation of the lap joint tip bond 20 (see FIGS 1 and 2) wherein the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12 forms the tapered apex 22 that extends proximally, the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18 forms the V-shaped groove 24 that widens distally, and the partial butt joint 26 is formed between the flat edge portion 28 and the flat edge section 30 at the coating of lubricous material 31.

After the oscillation, the clamping device 50 is disengaged from the tubular member 18, thereby releasing the tubular member 18, and the pressure member 54 is disengaged from the distal end 52 deformable tip 12, thereby removing the pressure at the deformable tip 12. The tubular member 18 with the deformable tip 12 coupled thereto is then removed from the heat source 72 and the lap joint tip bond 20 is allowed to solidify (i.e., cure) by cooling at room temperature. The heat source 72 remains on so that it is ready for the formation of subsequent lap joint tip bonds 20. When the lap joint tip bond 20 has solidified, formation of the guide catheter 10 is complete.

Alternatively, solidification of the lap joint tip bond 20 can be hastened by immersing the lap joint tip bond 20 in a cooling bath 77 shown in FIG. 10. The cooling bath 77 includes a bottom wall 78, a pair of spaced, upstanding sidewalls 80 and a pair of spaced, upstanding end walls 82. A guide catheter support plate

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84 is mounted to upper edges of the sidewalls 80 at a first end of the cooling bath 77. The support plate 84 carries a plurality of guide catheter supports 86. A dunking plate 88 is mounted to the upper edges of the sidewalls 80 spaced from the support plate 84.

The cooling bath 76 may be filled with a cooling substance such as an alcohol bath 90 which would hasten cooling of the lap joint tip bond 20 and thereby solidification of the lap joint tip bond 20 via evaporation of the alcohol bath 90. As seen in FIG. 10, a guide catheter 20 with a lap joint tip bond 20 to be cooled is placed across one of the guide catheter supports 86 and beneath the dunking plate 88 which serves to maintain the lap joint tip bond 20 immersed in the alcohol bath 90. The lap joint tip bond 20 is left in the alcohol bath 90 for a sufficient period of time to cool the lap joint tip bond 20.

Solidification of the lap joint tip bond 20 can be alternatively hastened by the use of a circulating air cooler 92, such as a VORTEC cooler as shown in FIG. 11. The circulating air cooler 92 includes a bottom wall 93, a rear wall 94, a front wall 95, a pair of sidewalls 96 and a top wall 98. An air exhaust port 100 extends out through the front wall 95. An air inlet tube 102 extends through the exhaust port 100 and into the confines of the circulating air cooler 92. A guide catheter 10 with a lap joint tip bond 20 to be cooled is inserted into the cooler 92 through one of a plurality of slots 103 in the rear wall 94 such that the lap joint tip bond 20 is within the confines of the circulating air cooler 92. Air (as represented by the arrow 104) is forced into the confines of the circulating air cooler 92 through the air inlet tube

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102. The air circulates within the cooler 92 and is exhausted through the exhaust port 100 (as represented by the arrow 105). The circulating air within the circulating air cooler 92 hastens cooling of the lap joint tip bond 20 and thereby solidification of the lap joint tip bond 20. The lap joint tip bond 20 is left in the circulating air cooler 92 for a sufficient period of time to cool the lap joint tip bond 20.

This method of forming a guide catheter 10 with a deformable tip 12 is relatively uncomplicated. The method of the present invention produces a high strength lap joint tip bond 20 exhibiting a large amount of surface area contact between the mating distal end 16 of the tubular member 18 and the mating proximal end 14 of the deformable tip 12 that make up the guide catheter 10. This large amount of surface area contact creates an extremely strong bond.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, workers skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for coupling a first shaft member to a second shaft member comprises the steps of:
 - providing a first shaft member having a mating proximal end;
 - providing a second shaft member having a mating distal end;
 - setting the mating proximal end of the first shaft member up against the mating distal end of the second shaft member to form a butt joint;
 - softening the butt joint to render the mating proximal end of the first shaft member and the mating distal end of the second shaft member flowable; and
 - longitudinally oscillating the first and second shaft members such that the mating ends of the first and second shaft members flow into one another to form a connection zone that firmly couples the first shaft member to the second shaft member.
2. The method of claim 1, and further comprising the steps of:
 - inserting a mandrel longitudinally through the first shaft member;
 - inserting the mandrel longitudinally through the second shaft member; and
 - sliding the first shaft member along the mandrel such that the mating proximal end of the first shaft member contacts the mating distal end of the second

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shaft member and thereby forms the butt joint.

3. The method of claim 2 further comprising the steps of:

securing one of the first shaft member and second shaft member against movement; and

continuously forcing one of the first shaft member and second shaft member longitudinally along the mandrel to maintain contact between the mating proximal end of the first shaft member and the mating distal end of the second shaft member.

4. The method of claim 1, and further comprising the steps of:

centering a sleeve member over the butt joint to prevent the mating ends of the first and second shaft members from bulging radially outward during coupling.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of softening the butt joint includes:
heating the butt joint.

6. The method of claim 2 wherein the step of setting the mating proximal end of the first shaft member up against the mating distal end of the second shaft member to form a butt joint further comprises the steps of:

centering a sleeve member over the butt joint

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to prevent the mating ends of the first and second shaft members from bulging radially outward during coupling.

7. The method of claim 6 further comprising the steps of:

securing one of the first shaft member and second shaft member against movement;
and

continuously forcing one of the first shaft member and second shaft member longitudinally along the mandrel to maintain contact between the mating proximal end of the first shaft member and the mating distal end of the second shaft member.

8. A method of forming a guide catheter having a soft deformable tip on a distal end thereof, comprises the steps of:

providing a tubular, deformable tip having a mating proximal end;

providing a tubular member having a mating distal end, the tubular member being stiffer than the tubular, deformable tip;

butting the mating proximal end of the deformable tip up against the mating distal end of the tubular member to form a butt joint;

softening the butt joint to render the mating proximal end of the deformable tip and the mating distal end of the tubular

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member flowable;
longitudinally oscillating the deformable tip
and tubular member such that the mating
ends of the deformable tip and tubular
member flow into one another to form a
connection zone; and
solidifying the connection zone to firmly
couple the deformable tip to the tubular
member, thereby forming a guide catheter
having a soft deformable tip.

9. The method of claim 8 and further including
the steps of:

providing a mandrel adapted to be closely
received within the tubular member and
deformable tip;
inserting the mandrel into the deformable tip
such that a portion of the mandrel
extends past the mating proximal end of
the deformable tip;
inserting the portion of the mandrel that
extends past the mating proximal end of
the deformable tip into the tubular
member through the mating distal end
thereof; and
sliding one of the tubular member and
deformable tip longitudinally along the
mandrel so that the mating proximal end
of the deformable tip contacts the
mating distal end of the tubular member
to form the butt joint.

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10. The method of claim 9, and further including the steps of:
- providing a clamp adapted to closely receive one of the deformable tip and tubular member;
 - securing one of the deformable tip and tubular member with the clamp; and
 - continuously forcing the other one of the deformable tip and tubular member longitudinally along the mandrel into the one of the deformable tip and tubular member secured by the clamp, to maintain contact between the mating ends of the deformable tip and tubular member.
11. The method of claim 8 and further including the steps of:
- providing a sleeve adapted to closely receive the deformable tip and the tubular member; and
 - generally centering the sleeve about the butt joint.
12. The method of claim 8 wherein the step of softening the butt joint further includes:
- providing a heat source; and
 - heating the butt joint for a sufficient period of time with the heat source to render the proximal end of the deformable tip and the distal end of the tubular member flowable.

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13. The method of claim 12 wherein heating the butt joint includes the step of:

applying heat for approximately 45 seconds at a temperature of approximately 430°F.

14. The method of claim 8 wherein solidifying the connection zone includes the step of:

placing the connection zone in an cooling bath to increase the rate of solidification of the connection zone.

15. The method of claim 8 wherein solidifying the connection zone includes the step of:

placing the connection zone in a circulating air cooler to increase the rate of solidification of the connection zone.

16. The method of claim 10 wherein continuously forcing the other one of the deformable tip and tubular member longitudinally along the mandrel into the one of the deformable tip and tubular member secured by the clamp includes the step of:

applying a longitudinal force of approximately 10 p.s.i. against the other one of the deformable tip and tubular member.

17. The method of claim 8 wherein longitudinally oscillating the deformable tip and tubular member such that the mating ends of the deformable tip and tubular member flow into one another to form a connection zone

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includes the step of:

applying an oscillation force for approximately three seconds.

18. A method of forming a guide catheter having a soft deformable tip on a distal end thereof, comprises the steps of:

providing a tubular, deformable tip having a mating proximal end;

providing a tubular member having a mating distal end, the tubular member being stiffer than the tubular, deformable tip;

inserting a mandrel into the deformable tip such that a portion of the mandrel extends past the mating proximal end of the deformable tip;

sliding a sleeve over the deformable tip such that a first section of the sleeve extends about the mating proximal end of the deformable tip;

butting the mating distal end of the tubular member against the mating proximal end of the deformable tip such that the mating distal end extends about the portion of the mandrel that extends past the deformable tip, and a second section of the sleeve extends about the mating distal end of the tubular member;

securing the tubular member against movement relative to the deformable tip;

heating the butt joint while continuously forcing the deformable tip

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longitudinally along the mandrel against the tubular member to render the mating proximal end of the deformable tip and the mating distal end of the tubular member flowable;

longitudinally oscillating the deformable tip and tubular member such that the mating ends of the deformable tip and tubular member flow into one another to form a lap joint wherein the mating proximal end of the deformable tip forms a tapered apex that extends proximally, and wherein the mating distal end of the tubular member forms a V-shaped groove that widens distally; and

solidifying the lap joint which firmly couples the deformable tip to the tubular member thereby forming a guide catheter with a soft deformable tip.

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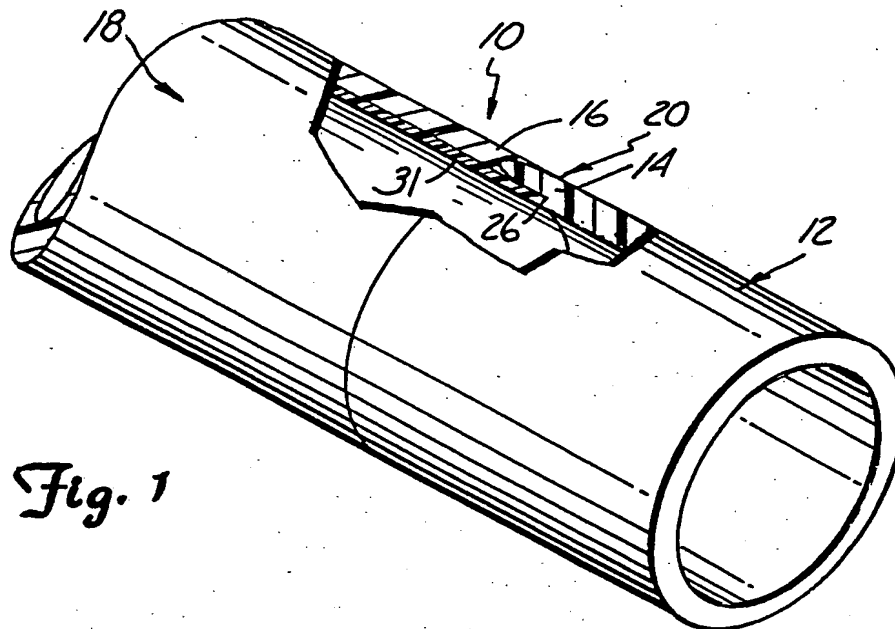


Fig. 1

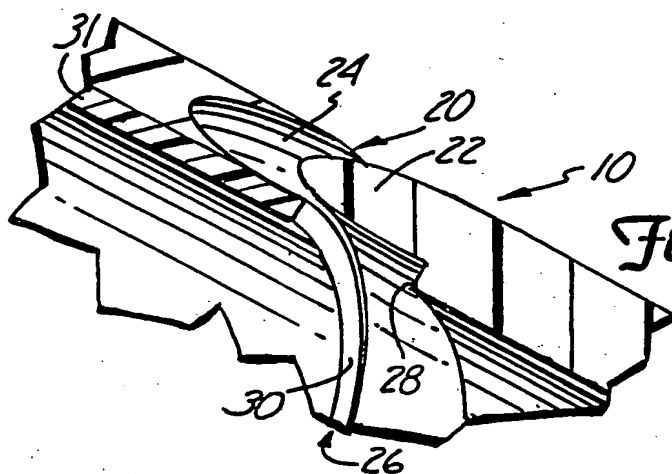


Fig. 2

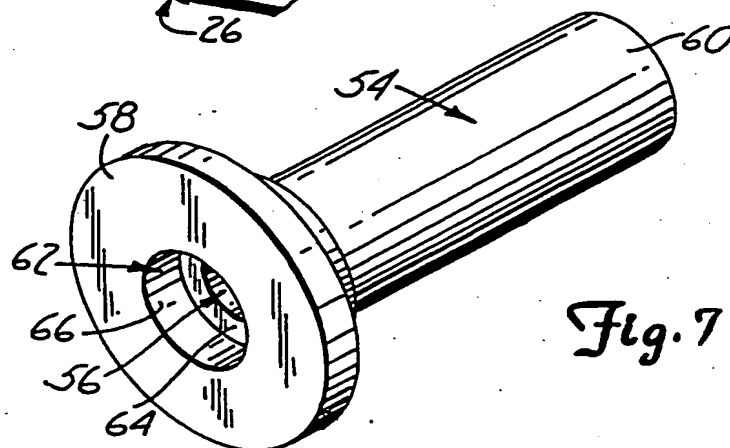


Fig. 7

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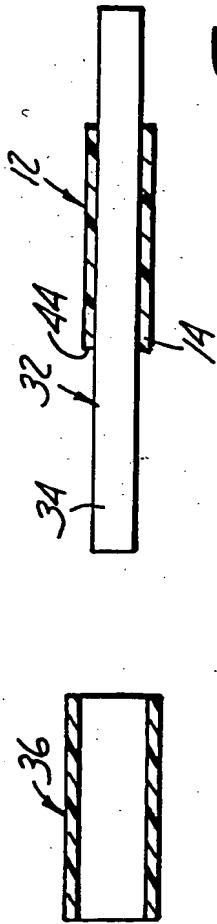


Fig. 3

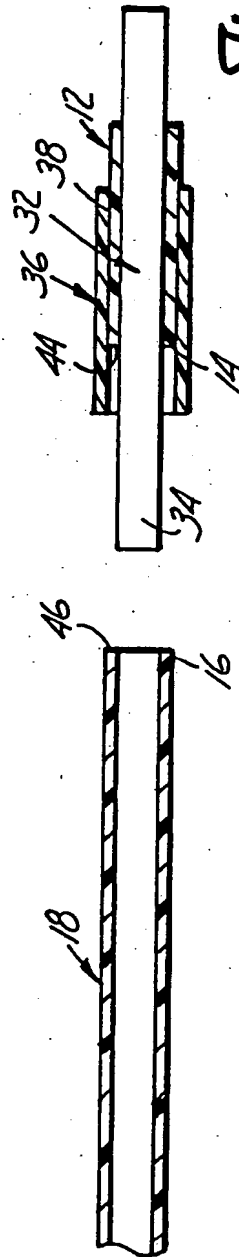


Fig. 4

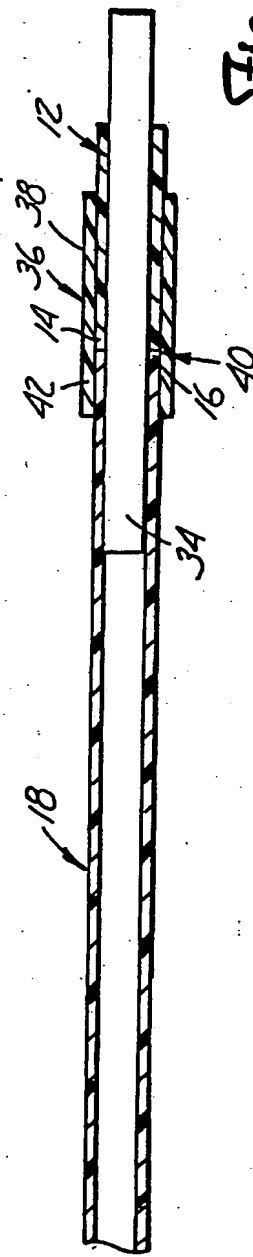
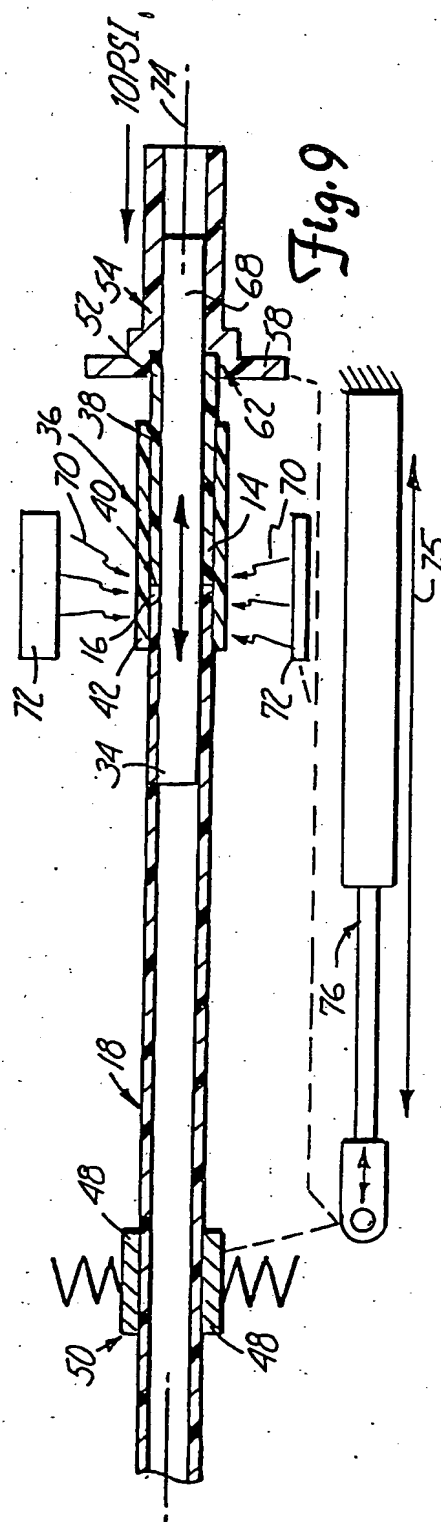
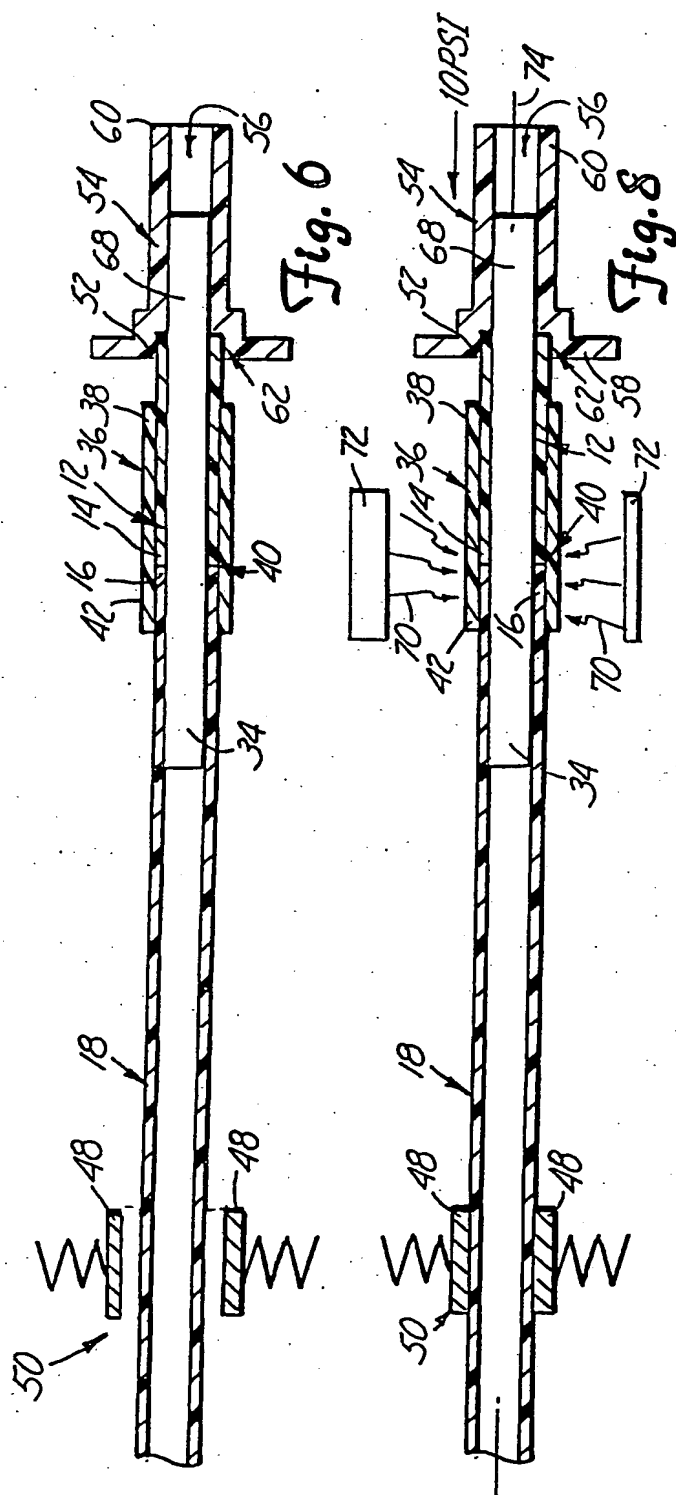


Fig. 5

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Fig. 10

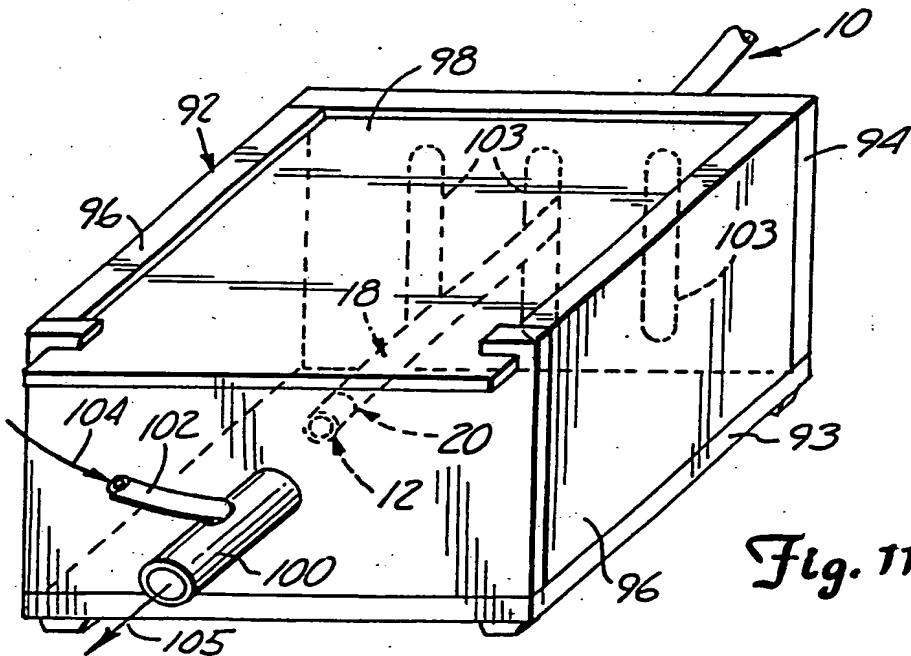
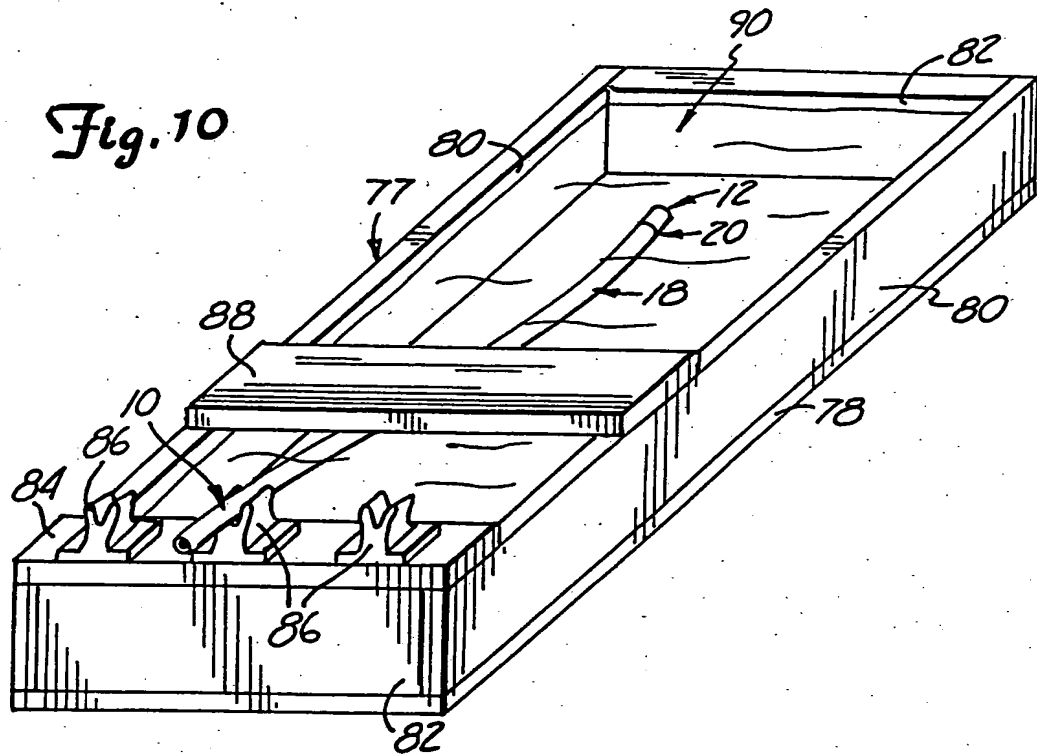


Fig. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US91/08064

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC(5): A61M 25/00; B29C 65/02		
U.S. CL.: 156/73.6, 303.1, 304.2, 304.6, 309.6; 264/248; 604/280		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	156/73.2, 73.6, 303.1, 304.2, 304.6, 309.6, 308.4, 309.9, 304.5 264/23, 248 604/272, 280, 281, 282	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
P,A	US, A, 5,017,259 (KOHSAI) 21 May 1991, See col. 3, lines 66-68, col. 4, lines 1-18 col. 5, lines 20-38.	8-18
P,A	US, A, 4,987,018 (DICKINSON ET AL.) 22 January 1991, See figures 3,4.	1-18
Y	US, A, 4,923,659 (KUNZ) 08 May 1990, See col. 1, lines 8-12.	1-7
A	US, A, 4,551,292 (FLETCHER ET AL.) 05 November 1985, See figure 2B, col. 2, lines 15-39.	8-18
A	US, A, 4,419,095 (NEBERGALL ET AL.) 06 December 1983, See col. 6, lines 8-27.	8-18
X	US, A, 4,239,575 (LEATHERMAN) 16 December 1980, See col. 7, lines 67,68, col. 8, lines 1-20.	1-7
A	US, A, 3,860,468 (SCHERER) 14 January 1975, See col. 1, lines 34-47.	1-18
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
06 FEBRUARY 1992		02 MAR 1992
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
ISA/US		NGUYEN NGOC-HO STEVEN MAKI INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

A	US, A, 3,184,353 (BALAMUTH ET AL) 18 May 1965, See col. 4, lines 68-75.	1-18
P,A	EP, A, 4,05658 (JANSMAN) 02 January 1991, See col. 1, lines 19-35, 54,55, col. 2, lines 11-15.	1-18
A	EP, A, 3,346,640 (POMERANZ) 27 September 1989, See page 3, left column, lines 22-53.	8-18
A	GB, A, 749753 (MANSELL) 30 May 1956, See figure 2, page 2, line 41-50.	8-18

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE¹

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter¹² not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out¹³, specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING²

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

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